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event of war and the consequent abrogation of treaties, the United States could thoroughly protect itself by its power to close the canal and by whatever other means might be necessary.

The Chicago Peace Society and the Field Secretaryship.

BY CHARLES E. BEALS, FIELD SECRETARY.

The Ottawa (Ill.) Business Men's Association held its annual banquet January 26. The Field Secretary was one of the guests of the evening, speaking on "Why Business Men Are Interested in the International Peace Movement."

The same evening Hon. Bourke Cockran addressed the Commercial Club of Chicago at its annual banquet. Mr. Cockran stated that modern armaments were one cause of the high cost of living. His plea for the completion of an international court of justice was most eloquent, evoking long-continued applause. The address was a notable one and made a profound impression.

At a banquet of the Hawkeye Fellowship Club at the Auditorium Hotel, January 31, the Field Secretary sketched the history and development of the organized movement for international peace. An interesting and profitable informal discussion followed the address.

February—month of Washington and Lincoln—has been largely devoted to the subject of patriotism. In the midst of a raging blizzard the Field Secretary gave two addresses in the Washington Park Congregational Church, Sunday evening, February 5.

At the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, February 9, he lectured on "The Enlargement of Patriotism Necessitated by the Growth of Internationalism."

The Maxwell Settlement arranged a Lincoln meeting at West Park No. 2, February 11, at which the Field Secretary showed that the martyr President's spirit of justice and humanity was being organized in the peace movement and wrought out into international conferences and courts.

A similar meeting was held at the Fellowship House on Lincoln Sunday, February 12. The preparations for this meeting were made by two of our faithful peace members, Mr. Frank and Mrs. (Amalie Hofer) Jerome. The Secretary reviewed Mr. Lincoln's career as an idealist, and, by many illustrations, showed how idealists ultimately triumph.

The Independent Religious Society (Rationalist), of which M. M. Mangasarian is the lecturer, held its eleventh annual banquet in the Gold Room of the Congress Hotel February 16. One of the post-prandial addresses was delivered by the Field Secretary, who spoke on "Synthetic Patriotism."

Before the Woodlawn Woman's Club, February 21, the subject of "Patriotism in an Internationalized World" was presented. The same theme was discussed by the Field Secretary at the special patriotic exercises at Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa, on Washington's Birthday.

Count Albert Apponyi, one of the leading statesmen of Hungary, visited Chicago in his recent tour of American cities, speaking before various clubs and at public meetings specially arranged. Considerable excitement was stirred up by the Slavs, who regard Count Apponyi

as an enemy because of his policies as Minister of Public Instruction of Hungary.

The first monthly meeting and luncheon of the new executive committee of the Chicago Peace Society was held early in the month. A spirit of comradeship and hopefulness animated all and a good year is expected. The new president, Mr. Leroy A. Goddard, who for some years has been offering one hundred dollars annually for prizes to the pupils in the public schools of his native town, will this year prescribe some phase of the arbitration or peace movement as the subject to be treated.

The Chicago Association of Commerce is about to send a delegation to Japan. Some of the delegates are members of our Peace Society. Letters of introduction have been written to some of the leading peace workers of Japan.

We are looking forward with pleasure to the visit to Chicago of the Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who will be with us about May 1. The details are nearly completed for his visit. Our distinguished visitor will be the guest of some of the most important organizations in the city, and an opportunity will be afforded our leading citizens to meet one of the most eminent and charming leaders of the peace movement.

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The Defects of Arbitration as a Means of Settling International Disputes.

DR. CHARLES W. ELIOT, PRESIDENT EMERITUS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes advocates the establishment of a permanent court of justice, supported pecuniarily by the nations jointly, capable of gradually establishing precedents by which it would be governed, and therefore of building up international law and international practice before the court. This is something very different from a provision of arbitrators or umpire for each dispute; yet it is by international arbitration before special tribunals that peace between the nations has been most effectively promoted during the past fifty years. The public has become habituated to the idea of arbitration between nations; and the Hague Conference of 1907 arrived at an agreement or convention concerning an international court of arbitral justice. This invaluable action on the part of that Conference seems, however, to imply an arbitration between two disputants to which both have consented to be conducted by a special and temporary tribunal, rather than an adjudication of the rights of the disputants by a permanent tribunal to which all international disputes between the nations accepting and supporting the tribunal should be referred.

It is natural that public opinion has not as yet gone much beyond the arbitration method as means of preventing war. Within the last fifty years many international disputes have been settled by special arbitral tribunals or single umpires; and recognition of the good results of arbitration in the past tends to make men who would promote peace rely on that method for the future. Nevertheless, as has often been pointed out, there are many objections to international arbitration. In the first place, the tribunal is special and temporary, and it is